LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA. SATURDAY MAY S, 1852. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

diately after the House was called to order, Mr of H ison, offered the following resolution: solved. The a joint committee consisting of nine on part of the Louse, and sha a the part of the Senate, be sainted to enquire into the expediency of moving the ca-R solved, That said committee further enquire into and sort to the General Assembly a more central and convent location for the same, where the executive of the commends awealth can discharge his constitutional functions without ecting the dignity of the office to insult, and his man-

setting the dignity of the office to insult, and his man-to threatened and overt acts of violence.

it, Robinson of Pichanond city, said that a slave had been eased by the Cooration Court of Richmond, to be pun-justified that and the Governor, in the exercise of the only conferred on him by the constitution and the laws, wherea a commutation of his punishment, by discourderdered a commutation of his punishment by directing at the transported beyond the United States. He believe the Governor had exercised the power not only lawfuly, conscientiously. Yet there were differences of opinion expressed their sentiments on the subject. No just ex-on could be taken to their right peaceably to express repinions in a public meeting, even by persons who in think such action unnecessary. But if any of them gone to the Executive mansion in a noisy and tumultumanner to insult the Governor or annoy his family, be of the executive action, he, (Mr. R.) would look upon th conduct, not with approbation, but with reprobation ich corduct, he thought, should be examined into by the

ted authorities of the city; and he anticipated such mination. Still he was very willing the matter should assestigated by a committee of the Legislature. But he sunvilling to see a resolution adopted which assumed as fact, that the executive could not, in this city, discharge a executive functions, without being subjected to insult d his munsion to violence. He bought no resolution ould be adopted, importing that it was necessary on any ch ground to remove the seat of Government.

ROTINSON moved to strike out all the rest of the last Mr. Rorissos the word "where;" that part of the resoluon was based upon the ground that the Chief Executive of e Commonwealth could not discharge his duties here on ent of the citizens; he thought it unnecessary to insert

gen language as that at this time.
Mr. Gode of Bedford followed Mr. Rosinson of Richof City, and said: I venture to assert, Mr. Speaker, that the free citizens of Virginia could have heard what I and and witnessed what I witnessed, last night, around e massion of their Governor, there would have been one needed burst of indignation, so long, loud and deep, that ould have shaken this entire State from centre to cirference. S.r, it is not only because the esteemed inwho now occupies that executive manelon, has alled and annoyed by a senseless and infuriated o, that I now rise to address the House. The insult was afined to him. The Commonwealth of Virginia has adisgraced. The constituency of every gentleman upon is the bounder duty of the representatives of the people append the violated dignity and vindicate the insulted not of the Commonwealth. I employ strong language, in Speaker, but I stand up here to give utterance to the the outraged freemen of my own county, when the sgraceful scenes, occurring here at the capital of Virginia, lave been published abroad in the land. Sir, if there any thing on earth which I have loved to contemplate, it sbeen the fair fame and untarnished escutcheon of this cored Commonwealth. If there is anything which I have lighted to dwell upon, it has been the high-toned characmanly bearing and chivalrous sentiment of her law-lov-and law-abiding people. But I witnessed scenes last characteristic property of the second states of the second Commonwealth can be openly and grossly insulted, bese some of his fellow-citizens may differ with him as to propriety of his executive conduct? Has it come to a that an excited and inflamed mob, in this city, can gatharound that house, where the suffrages of the people of the sole State have placed him, and insult him with every op-obrious epithet in the English language? Sir, I am not to speak of the propriety of this exercise of power on the t of the Executive-there is a higher question involved. am not here to dispute the right of the citizens of Richindignation meetings, to canacts of the Executive, and denounce him, they theose, for his official conduct. This is one of the of I would be the last man on earth to abridge the liberty etch. But I do deny the right of the people of Rich hand to curse the Governor of this Commonwealth to his account of the Commonwealth to mend his house, utter deep groans and hisses, throw stones ma New York abolitionist, and insult him with every opat to alarm and frighten the female members of his fam-I wish to do no injustice to the City of Richmond. I wish to do no injustice to the City of Richmond. I with that large majority of her citizens must be mortified disgusted at the disgraceful proceedings of Friday night; t if this city is to become the theatre for those disgraced tiots that so often occur in the Northern cities-if mob

ted elsawhere! Mr. Ech 15 of Monroe had witnessed last night these host disgraceful scenes; but he also thought that the citi-ens of Richmond were disgusted at them. He would venare to say that when the people of his section of the State hould hear of the transactions, they would be as much segusted also. But he was compelled to vote for the reso-

aw is to rule the hour here—if public decency is to be vio-ted, and public morals outraged—if the private residence the Governor is to be invaded, I want the people of Vir-

is to know it, and, my word for it, their capital can be lo-

Mr. Yeasy of Northampton felt indignant at the proceedof last evening. He old not wish to palliate the contions were in a proper form. He did think though, that ore proper resolutions might be introduced to vindicate the one of the Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth. Mr. Ander-on of Richmond city, had seen the calls bedony papers for a meeting, but he did not anticipate that

uch scenes would characterize their proceedings, nor was a ware of them until this morning. He took this oppormily to express his entire confidence in the Governor, and see here to denounce this disgraceful conduct as a repre-stative of the people. If the citizens of the city wished exceeds to express their views on the subject he thought be could be no objection. This outrage was committed at the meeting adjourned by a very small collection comely with the meeting, and the citizens of Richmond denounce it. He asked gentlemen to think well be-

F. Tallarguno of Gloucester, was opposed to the mo-a of the gentleman from Richmond city (Mr. Ronnson.) the moral sentiment of Richmond would permit such actions against any man, much less the Governor of estue, he would have to support the original resolutions, and conducted strangers sojourning here about this city. nationated to this, the capitol of his State, with pleasur its ween admirer of the institution of slavery—thought it blosing, but he did not think the General Assembly should sufficient seems as characterized last evening. It was the meeting that assembled in the City Hall, which spurred on hose that went to the Governor's house and perpetrated the degraceful acts, not at all in accordance with the old Angle-Sanon and English sense of justice, which always admined that a man should be heard in his defence before any acton was taken relative thereto. He did not wish to move the Capitol-he wanted it still to stand here in the city of te Seven Hills-near the Monument to the Father of his -but he thought it should be located in a place ers a moral sense of justice would prevent such co

Mr. Lewis of Harrison thought if the Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth could not discharge his constitutional functions in this city, the seat of government should be locateleswhere. The Prosecuting Attorney of the city was at his meeting, and made an inflammatory speech; the Mavor boasted volunteer companies were about the city, and hith the exception of Capt. Nimmo's, none went forward to will the mob. Where was the moral sense of the city? Let that he said, then, that this meeting was the rabble of the city—it was her best citizens. He was prepared to say, that while Gavernor Johnson occupied the position he now occuped, none of the citizens of Richmond, or of any other place, would be suffered to be thus maltreated; but he (Governor ohnson) scorned to make use of the powers vested in him as commander-in-chief of the State forces, against her cititen who were thus acting. It was the sovereignty of the Sute that was wounded. The city Prosecuting Attorney mate that mob, in the City Hall, an inflammatory spe hen they were in the grounds of the Governor's House, that same gentleman made them a milk-and-cider speech.— He did not depict to them, when perpetrating such deeds through her Governor, would be wounded and insulted - that two sick females were in that house—but he told them not to mar the beautiful structure which the people of Richmond had built as the hablation of the Governor of the Commonwealth. Let it not be said, then, that this mob was not a fair exponent of the

zens of this place. Mr. Robinson of Richmond City said that such citizens he had conversed with yesterday on the subject, had hought it best not to add to the size of the meeting by gohe to it, but diminish its size by staying away. This forse, it was thought would make it what was sometimes timed a flash in the pan. It had never occurred to him tat if a meeting was held, anything more could be done an to pass some resolution expressive of their opinions — This distributed by that night to the Governor's house.— did he anticipated such a thing, although very little given that the anticipated such a thing, although very little given that the such as th are gone out to do what he could to induce those present

lly to disperse. Mr. ANDERSON of Richmond City hoped the gentleman Harrison would not repeat the annunciation that the o of last evening was a fair exponent of the citizens of

Mr. Lzwis said, from the facts in his possession, he though people of Richmond were accountable for this con-t. The papers, Whig or Democratic, that permitted such as were made to be inserted in their columns, commitan outrage. He thought it proper to say, in regard to delegates from the city, that their non-interference was omission of duty, not a commission of crime on their att. He state of the city of the c att. He hoped the resolutions would pass.

the capital ought to be moved. Hedld not think the resolut mansion last night. But he thought that whatever action | Roamson | through whom alone this community can speak | tions under consideration in a proper form and would not support them. Mr. W. concluded by offering the following: support them. Mr. W. concluded by offering the following: Whereas, it is currently reported, that the public grounds

Be it therefore Resolved by the General Assembly, That a Be it therefore Resolved by the General assembly, That a Committee of three on the part of the Sonate and five on the part of the House of Delegates, be appointed to enquire into the facts of the alleged outrage, with nower to send for persons and papers, and to report whether any, and if any, in a manner which he thought satisfactory and proper, looked into the case of this negro and particular line, his residence is assaulted and heaps of opprobrium loading the contract of the case of this negro and papers. what proceedings ought to be taken by the Legislature in ed on him to his face. The reports we have of this meeting

Mr. Robinson of Richmond City, said he thought the gentleman mistaken in supposing that what had been said gentleman mistaken in supposing that was the work of gentieman mistaken in supposing that what had been said and done against the Governor's action, was the work of threatened to inflict the punishment on him that the criminal the meeting was of the Dopography and the President of the Dopography was of the Dopography and the punishment on him that the criminal would have received but for the Dopography and the punishment on him that the criminal would have received but for the Dopography and the punishment on him that the criminal would have received but for the punishment on him that the criminal would have received but for the punishment on him that the criminal would have received but for the punishment on him that the criminal would have received but for the punishment on him that the criminal would have received but for the punishment on him that the criminal would have received but for the punishment on him that the criminal would have received but for the punishment on him that the criminal would have received but for the punishment on him that the criminal would have received but for the punishment on him that the criminal would have received but for the punishment on him that the criminal would have received but for the punishment on him that the criminal would have received but for the punishment on him that the punishment of the punishment on him that the punishment of the punishme men politically opposed to the Governor. The President of the meeting was of the Democratic party, and the opinions which he had heard expressed by citizens of Richmond against the Governor's action came in full proportion from that party. The coinions which he had heard expressed by them on that subject, it seemed to him was governed at the Governor's action came in full proportion from that party. The coinions which he had heard expressed by them on that subject, it seemed to him was governed at the committee, if proper grounds were not taken by the people of Richmond.

Mr. Howerton asked if the governor asked if the governor of the committee, if proper grounds were not taken by the people of Richmond. them on that subject, it seemed to him were governed main y by their views on the subject of slave-v-their views o what was required by sound policy, in reference to the rela-tion between muster and slave. Mr. Rosinson said that he should willingly vote for the

Mr. Rouneest said that he should withingly vote for the substitute offered by the gentleman from Hanover.

Mr. Burdett of Taylor, would support the resolution of the gentleman from Hunover (Mr. White) as an independent proposition; but not as a substitute for the original reso-He had long thought the capital ought to be moved Mr. BUTLER rose, and, in substance, said: I desire, Mr. Speaker, to make a single remark in reply to the question propounded by the gentleman from Harrison, (Mr. Lewis.) In the course of that gentleman's address, just made to the House, he asked the question, where were the three represent-atives of the city when the disgraceful and entrageous proceedings took place last night, on the Capitol Equare, and on the grounds in front of and around the Executive Mansion ? For myself, sir, I will answer and say, that I was a mile from the scene of those disturbances; that I did not attend the indignation meeting held last night, nor have I ever attended an indignation meeting of any kind, and but rarely attend meetings of any other character or description at night. I will also further inform the gentleman from Harrison, that the three representatives of this city in this House, form no part of the police force of this city, that they should be expected to attend upon all public meetings for the purpose of suppressing any disorders that may grow out of the proceed-

ings of such meetings.

Sir, I did not attend the meeting held last night, and I saw nothing of the outrages that followed the adjournment of that meeting; and if many of those who did attend-out of mere curiosity no doubt-had pursued the same course and remained at home, the probability is, that those outra-ges never would have been committed. For it must forcibly strike the minds of gentlemen, that nothing was bette calculated to stimulate and urge on the mob to acts of dis-order and violence than the presence in their midst of large numbers of citizens and others, seemingly acting with them or sympathizing with them in their acts. And, sir, it was impossible for the mob to know whether the large masses of persons there assembled, really sympathized with them in their proceedings or not—they could not tell.

In conclusion, I will add-that no one can more heart! -and no one more deeply regret than do, the disgraceful occurrences which took place last night within the public square and in front of the Executive Man

I sincerely and deeply regret the indignities there offered

the Chief Magistrate of the State.

Mr. Robinson of Richmond et y, intended to say more;
but thought it hardly necessary after the remarks of his
colleague. The gentleman from Harrison (Mr. L.) says this outrageous conduct resulted from an omission on the part of the city representatives. This annunciation would bring us back to the question, what was necessary to prevent the mob? Mr. R., had conversed with several gentle men on the street; and they thought very one should stay away. He did stay away, and these proceedings were car-ried on. He seldom went to public meetings, but if he had anticipated that such conduct would have characterized the vening, he would have departed from his regular habit and tried to quell this meeting if possible. The gentleman from Hanover (Mr. Whitz) was mistaken, when he said that this meeting was gotten up by the Whig party; there were a great many Democrate there, and one of the strongest in the city presided. He was compelled to vote against the city presided. He was compelled to vote against the were summoned. Mr. B.'s colleague, in the late reform original resolutions on account of the strong language used; convention, (Gen. R. A. Banks,) was the foremen of that

Mr. WALLACE of Petersburg was much excited by the conduct of the mob last night, but a great part of it had worn off by the course of the delegates from the city of Richmond on the floor this morning. He witnessed the outrage of last evening perpetrated. The Mayor and prosecuting Attorney of the city were mingling in the crowd, two as gentle peace officers as he ever had seen. A petition for this negro that had been sentenced to be hung was brought to Gov. Johnson, signed by the most respectable lawyers and citizens of the city, who, as most men would have been, was inclined to mercy. In voting for the resolution under consideration, the question recurred how far these outrages were indentified with the citizens of Richmond. Their conduct has been denounced by the representatives of the city, and we should hear more from her people, before any decisive step should be taken; therefore, he was in favor of delaying the resolutions, i they were anything else but resolutions of enquiry. He would not vote against the original resolutions at this time. Until the people of Richmond took some other steps than those at present known, he thought they were accountable. He would vote for the substitute at another time, but not at

present.

Mr. Martz of Rocking was compelled to vote against the substitute and for the original resolutions at the present Mr. Lewis of Harrison, thought the House ought to act by the facts of the case at present known, and not by the anticipated action of the people of the city. He would support the resolutions of the gentleman from Hanover, (Mr. White,) as a substantial proposition, but not as a substitute. Mr. McDonald said he would vote for the resolutions of the member from Harrison. It was time to act promptly, when the Governor could not execute the law and perform he trust confided to him, unless menaced by threats by an infuriated mob. It is in vain to disguise the fact, and genlemen will in vain patiate the circumstances. This city can, of all others in the Union, only claim the distinction of can, of all others in the Union, only claim the distinction of surrounding the mansion of the Executive and threatening him with violence, for performing a trust they themselves have confided to him. When I first heard of the sentence of the slave, I formed my opinion of the case from the reports of the city press and from street rumor, and I believed that he deserved the sentence I was also urged by a distinction of the city and find of the Givernoquished gentlemen of the city, as a friend of the Governor, to call on him and express the views and feelings of the community. I refused to do it, as I felt that it was none of my business, and I knew the Governor well enough to know that he would be alone guided by what his head and heart told him was right. Since the commutation of punishment, I have examined the official record and evidence, and I boldy say that a clearer case for executive clemency could no be presented; and I am sustained in this opinion, by I be-lieve a very large majority of this House, as well as by the most distinguished citizens of Richmond. The petition was signed by all or nearly all, of the Clergy of your city-by General of the Ber who heard the trial-by the ex-Attorney General of the State, and many of your best citizens, and why do you mob the Governor? Why not mob those also why do you mad the Governor! Why not most most asset who were particeps criminis in this supposed outrage?

Sir, I hold this city responsible, for this low, miscrable, greasy—fifthy mob. You have the authority to put it fown, and the petitioners are particularly culpable. They should have attended the meeting in the City Hail, and sustained the Governor in doing what they had asked of him, but, instead of that, they were quietly sitting at home. Have you no police? Why did not the city fathers do their duty? Sir, I have heard that after the mob had for more than ar iour, groaned, hissed, and invited the Governor to come out

and be hung, and rode on a rail, a distinguished officer calmly remarked. "gentlemen, I think it is time to retire."

Is the epithet of abolitionist to be incessantly applied to the Governor, and the whole West? I tell you it comes with a bad grace from this hybrid city, overrun with yankees and German societies. This city is not to be trusted on the slavery question, and no portion of the State is more true than the West; and the county in which I have the honor in part to represent has heretofore shown its fidelity to the East by sending four companies to Norfolk to protect

ected at all hazards, for himself he would rely upon the sober judgment of the people of Virginia, responsible as he was to them and to God. If the dregs and soum of society think they can frighten the Governor out of his duty, I tell them they have mistaken the man. them they have mistaken the man.

Mr. Garrett of Halifax said when you moved the capi-

ing it covered every thing necessary.

Mr. Howeron of Halifax would vote against the original resolutions, but would support the substitute. If the capital is moved every time there is a mob, it had better be an tinerant vehicle. He thought the guilty should be punished, but the innocent let alone. Moving the capital would interfere with other people beside the people of Richmond. He thought Richmond for its inhabitants would compare

worse than the one which occurred here last evening - the memory of man. Mr. Speaker, there are other portions When the facts of the two cases were considered, the mobil of the State in which there have been exibited outbarsts

troubled the house further on the subject, but for the remarks in the best regulated communities, unlawful outbreaks will sometimes occur.

By the best regulated communities, unlawful outbreaks will sometimes occur.

Especially do I think it wrong now to determine or to do short of what had occurred in Richmond. In Culpepera any thing that looks towards determining to remove the capfree negro was convicted of murder on evidence which the su-preme criminal tribunal declared was plainly insufficient to varrant the verdict, and the verdict was therefore set aside. The jury a second time found against him, and the supreme criminal tribunal of the State a second time set aside the verdict. Without waiting for a third trial, the mob took the negro out of jail and put him to death. If in Richmond to do this is in a public form, and if they fail there, had in addition taken the negro who was the subject of Executive elemency, and put him to death, then we should have had a case somewhat parallel to that which had occurred late during the last night, and hence they have not had the necessary time to express in a public manner the indignation they feel on account of this outrage. But, sir, are not the citizens of Richmond all around this capitol, breathing their indignation and censure upon these rioters? In

Mr. LEAKE of Goochland was in favor of the substitute of the capitol of this State, and the executive mansion, were invaded and the Governor of this common wealth grossly insulted, on the night of Friday, the 7th instant, by a lawsuch a light stress upon this outrage, that he was now com-pelled to vote for the original resolutions. Because the what proceedings ought to be taken by the Eegismeter in relation thereto, and to prevent the recurrence of similar outrages.

Mr. Robinson of Richmond City, said he thought the pretable a meeting in the city before. After which, a part of pretable a meeting in the city before. vished the capital moved on account of the mob? Mr. LEAKE said he intended to vote for the original reso

utions, and if the committee made a favorable vould vote for that also. Mr. Basson did not recognise the right of the gentleman from K.chmond city (Mr. Rounson) to arraign the people of Culpeper upon the subject referred to by that gentlemen, or upon any other. If he had proposed to remove the capital to Culpeper, then the gentleman's remerks might have find, what you, Mr. Spraken, denominated this morning, a remote pertinence. But even then the connection ould have been remote and illugical. This argument then would be, that because, in Culpeper, a degraded and convicted free negro murderer had been mobood, the mob spirit was as bad there as it is in Richmond, where the Governor of the commonwealth had been mobbed on account of the exer-cise of his constitutional functions, without waiting to hear any defence from him. There was intelligence enough in Culpeper, if there was not in Richmond, to distinguish beween a convicted free negro assassin whose hands were lyed with the blood of one of her best citizens, and the un-stained and unsuspected Chief Magistrate, whose only ofence was that he had shown mercy to the unfortunate. But the gentleman's remarks about the Culpeper mob had no proper connection with the subject, were uncalled for and out of place. It became his daty, however, to notice what had been said. He deploted that affair as much as any one, and had he been present would have united his efforts with hose of other gentlemen who did endeavor to dissuade the party from proceeding. He would declare here and everywhere else, that there were many palliating circumstances to excuse the violence to which those people were driven—far more than existed in this Richmond case. With the leave of the House he would relate the leading facts.

The SPEAKER told Mr. B. that he would be out of rder. (Cries of "Leave," "Leave.")
The Chair. The gentleman can proceed.

Mr. Barnour. One of the most respectable and promis-ing young men in the county had been murdered in the deep hour of the night, by a free negro. His own blood marked the path which was traced the next morning by his friends and relatives. His mangled body was found stowed away like that of a slaughtered nog. Strong circumstantial testi-mony immediately pointed to a free negro, who was notori-ous for his evil deeds, and had been lynched in all the neigh boring counties. He was arrested at once. On that day the unarmed hand of the law held the negro safe, in the very cirele of friends and relatives, who were paying the last res-pects to the mangled corpse of young Miller. If the Richmond more spirit had been there that day, the free negro would have been put to death without a trial. In the midst of the extred growd, the law was stronger in behalf of t ree negro, than it was in Richmond last night in behalf of the Governor of the Commonwealth. The negro was tried by the Inferior and Superior Courts of that county. He was ably defended. The Judge was exceedingly cautious in the selection of a jury. He was convicted of murder in the first degree. The Court was appealed to, and confirmed the ver-dict in emphatic terms. An appeal was then taken to the General Court, on written testimony. The omission of a slight circumstance in the chain of circumstantial testimo-ny would destroy the whole. The General Court overruled After what the Judge pronounced one of the ablest defences he had ever heard, that Jury again found the free negro guilty of murder in the first degree. The General Court again set uside the verdict. In the mean time, other the neighboring counties. A young man was murdered in his bed, as was generally believed, by negroes, a short time before the mob. No man knew when his own door sill would be wet with the blood of his own family, shed by cumstances that the numerous friends and relatives of the nurdered man determined to take the law into their own ands. Were not these circumstances calculated to excite and delude the passions of men so situated? This armed owd went into a defenceless village and broke open the Jail. There was not an organized military company in the county. The people of the village were without arms. They could only persuade, and every act of persuasion and re-

ionstrance was resorted to. How does this afford any parallel to the disgraceful scene that occurred here last night. I can appreciate the position of the gentleman from Richmond. He feels that hi constituents are discredited by those scenes, and is anxiou to find something some where that is almost at bad. He is Richmond. He feels that his n a wrong trail when he goes to Culpeper. The Governor had spilled no man's blood. He had done one. He had simply exerted the mild and haavenly quality of mercy. And it was that which excited the passions of the Richmond populace. He held down the veil which was about to be lifted between this poor negro and eternity. It was this that made him the object of the bad passions which congregated the mob last night. That mob did not await the Congregated the mob last night. the Governor's defence when they were informed by a genout this morning in the Enquirer. They mobbed an inno-cent man without a hearing, and I am to be told that they ere no worse than my constituents, who mobbed a murdere

after he had been twice tried and convicted. Mr. Howerton of Halifax, spoke substantially as follows
Mr. Speaker-I am sorry I have to differ on this occasion with some friends, with whom I often co-operate. I regret as I stated when first upon the floor, that I was not in my as I stated when first upon the floor, that I was not in my seat when the original resolutions were offerred, and hence have not heard all that has been urged in their favor. I un-derstand, however, that those resolutions offered by my friend from Harrison, (Mr. Lewis,) which have undenably grown out of the mob of lust evening, have in view the removal of the seat of Government. Sir, I am opposed to the mob and to theremoval of the capital, as a means of redress, and shall support the substitute offered by my friend from Hanover, (Mr. Whire,) which proposes to raise a joint commit-tee, invested with power to send for persons and paperscharged with the duty of ascertaining the persons engaged in the riot, and recommending such measures of punishmen and redress, as justice and the dignity of the Commonwealth

ur good old Commonwealth, a mob has been raised to nsult her Chief Magistrate for executing what he deemed his solemn duty. Sir, it was wrong, grossly wrong and dis graceful, for two or three hundred men to assemble around gracerus, for two or incentional men assential and attack hing, an when I add that they did, in pursuing their purposes, insul and frighten defenceless females, the very least I can say of their conduct is, that it was anomaly in the fullest extent.

But for this, is the removal of the capital the proper remody? To remove the capital would be to punish the in-

nocent with the gailty—those unconcerned, as well as those concerned in the riot—my constituents, as well as the riot I humbly submit that the proper redress for this gross ers. I humbly submit that the proper redress for this gross outrage, is to bring as far as we can, the oflenders not only to justice, but in full view of the gaze of public indignation, and at the same time, not to visit our censure upon those who are innocent in this matter, as we ourselves. Adopt the substitute, then, of my friend from H-nover, (Mr White,) and your committee can ferret out the rioters—repor them to the public—to the law and to justice; and can then recommend such measures of redress as seem proper—even the removal of the capital itself, if that seems to be the prothe East by sending four companies to Rollon to protect the removal of the capital fisch, it had seems to be the provour peculiar property.

I rejoice that the Governor did not call out the State Goard. Public sentiment will sustain him. I saw him this morning sitting calmly in his mansion. He informed me that while the would see that the humblest citizen should be pro-

will escape mobs, as it was the disgraceful mob of last tal, you interfered with other people besides the people of Richmond. If you wanted to punish them do not punish his constituents. He would support the substitute, believed.

The would support the substitute, believed.

The would support the substitute, believed. mobs? Place the seat of Government where you will, and the patronage and other circumstance attending it, will in time, draw a town around it. And I ask it the city of Richmond will not bear a favorable comparison with any other city population in the Union of the sams size in regard to the unfrequency of mobs, and the uncom of rioting? I believe, sir, I state what is true (perhaps I may be mistaken,) yet I believe it is true, that He thought Richmond for its inhabitants would compare during the last half of a century-perhaps, for a longer time favorably with any other place. There had been mobs in still-while Richmond has been constantly on the increase. Grayson and in Culpeper counties, much worse than this there has not been one solitary mob here for the purpose one.

Mr. Barbour of Culpeper said he thought the gentleman from Halifax stepped out of his way when he arraigned the mob in Culpeper before this Heuse, and said it was much mob in Culpeper before this Heuse, and said it was much was done in so quiet a way, that it has almost passed from the culpeper before this heave, and said it was much was done in so quiet a way, that it has almost passed from the culpeper before this heave, and said it was much was done in so quiet a way, that it has almost passed from the culpeper before this heave, and said it was much was done in so quiet a way, that it has almost passed from the culpeper before this heave, and said it was much was done in so quiet a way, that it has almost passed from the purpose of the State from the execution of his deterring an officer of the State from the execution of his deterring an officer of the State from the execution of his deterring an officer of the State from the execution of his deterring an officer of the State from the execution of his deterring an officer of the State from the execution of his deterring an officer of the State from the execution of his deterring an officer of the State from the execution of his deterring an officer of the State from the execution of his deterring an officer of the State from the execution of his deterring an officer of the State from the execution of his deterring an officer of the State from the execution of his deterring an officer of the State from the execution of his deterring an officer of the State from the execution of his deterring an officer of the State from the execution of his deterring an officer of the State from the execution of his determined the execution of the exe the original resolutions, and if the committee made a favorable report, he would support that.

He would support against the law. To show this, I cite the occurrences which transpired not very long ago in the counties of Culpeper and Grayson. I state this, not by way of censure Mr. Robinson of Richmond, said he should not have upon the citizens of those counties, but to show that even

ital. To remove the capital would be a punishment to this whole community, while only a small fragment of it was engaged in the riot; and while the community as a wh denouncing it as disgraceful and reprehensible. Gentlemen say, however, that the citizens of Richmond have not exessed their indignation to this riot. Sir, give them to do it, then

upon this floor, have said that the citizens of Richmond dispprove with detestation the riotous proceedings of last nance, and hear it in every voice, I am constrained to believe that gentlemen are radically mistaken when they at fibute to this community a want of indignation at the dispraceful

proceeding that has just transpired in their midst.

As a mere matter of finance, I would be opposed to the removal of the capital while we are involved in our heavy State debt. It would cost a vast sum of money; but, sir cost what it might, if I really thought the dignity or safety of the Chief Executive could not or would not be maintain ed liere in Richmond. I would most assuredly advocate the immediate removal of the seat of Government to some otherspot. Hewever, I must be allowed to say here, that if we take the ground that the capital must be removed from every place where a mere fraction—a very small fraction of the community—raises a mob, then we will place the location of the capital and its permanency wholly in the will and at the mercy or the rictously disposed. Suppose you take the capital from this place and locate it at Goochland Court House; in the course of time there might possibly be excited "a mob" even there; you then change government again, and regain another mob drives you off— Now, if this is to be an course of atlans, I humbly suggest the sold be better to build a portable ark, or an itinerant

ormial, as an economical mode by which those changes in location could most easily and with least expense be made. But as long as we are determined to have a permanent seat of Government, I ask, under present circumstances, if there is a more proper place than that where the public buildings now stand-where they can be kent standing without any portion of that vast expense which would attend their re-moval, and where there have been fewer riots than in any city of the same size in the country, and where I believe there is felt a strong and a burning indignation on account of the riot that has given rise to this whole proceeding? My friend from Goodbland (Mr. Leake) is in great error when he supposes that my colleague and myself look upon this as a small matter. I denounced this riot as grossly disgraceful, and so chracterized every person engaged in it. I have no doubt, sir, that my colleague (Mr. Garrett) shared this sentiment with me. How, after this denunciation of the affair, my friend from Goodhland could arrive at such a conclusion about our opinion, I am utterly at a less to know. In conclusion of these desultory remarks, I say that no tentieman here is a more ardent friend than I am to the maintenance of the dignity of Virginia's Chief Executive office. I reprobate the mob that care insult it, and I will go as far as any one to protect its safety and uphold its digcity. I have the highest regard for the gentleman who is now the incumbent of that office. I am a personal and political friend of that gentleman's, and even if I were opposed to him in politics I would be none the less a friend to maintaining the safety and dignity of his station. Believing that the substitute will accomplish that, I shall vote accordingly. The original resolutions seem to contemplate a removal of the Capitol; out of that I think good will not grow. The substitute proposes to ascertain who were the rioters and aunish them as far as we can -out of that good may grow presure the tendency of punishment is to prevent the repo ition of crime. I shall, therefore, vote for it.

ition of crime. I shall, therefore, vote for it.

Mr. Paice of Hardy said that, on an accasion like the present, he had hoped that every man in the House would rise superior to the narrow considerations of party; but he very much regretted that his hope had been in vain. The member from Hanover had imputed these proceedings to party spirit. which he (Mr. P.) thought wholly unwarranted by the facts of the case. It seemed to him (Mr. P.) that all we could do, would be to pass resolutions condemnatory of the riot, and expressive of our continued confidence in the integrity of the

Mr. Yenny enquired if gentlemen were prepared to say Mr. Yeasy enquired it gentlemen were prepared to say that the capital should be removed from Richmond in conse-quence of the proceedings on the Capitol Square last night? Because a few persons had assembled around the Executive mansion, and treated the Governor with insult and indignity, is it, therefore, necessary for his security, that the sent of government should be removed from Richmond? Mr. Y. condemned the proceedings of the mob as shameful and dis graceful, and he believed that all engag d in them will be se-verely rebuked by the orderly and law-loving people of Richmond. But outbreaks of this character, shameful as they are, will sometimes take place in the best regulated communities, and he thought it would be grossly unjust to pass any resolutions implying censure upon a whole community for an act committed by a few lawless and intemperate

Mr. Massey said he would not have troubled the House with any remarks, but for some allusion, derogatory to the character of cities, which had been made by several mem-He oresumed there was not a man in the House who by the mob outrages in front of the Governor's house last night. But he was not disposed to cast censure upon the whole population of Richmond, for the disgraceful acts per-petrated by a few; and if this House should do so, their propetrated by a few; and it this trought note should be so, their forcedings would be as intemperate as he thought were the proceedings of the indignation meeting last night. Why, sir, said Mr. M., you had as well hold every individual in Virginia responsible for scenes of a disreputable nature, which often secur at Court Houses and Cross Ronds, as to hold the people of Richmand responsible for the disgraceful conduct of a few individuals on the Capitol Square last conduct of a few individuals on the Capitol Square first night. A more peaceable, orderly, and moral people did not exist any where, than were to be found in Richmond; and all the cities of Virginia would compare favorably in point of morals with all the other cities of the Union.

Mr. Sman said he should vote for the original resolutions of the property of the control of the original resolutions.

tions as being more fully expressive than any other that had been offered, of his deep execution of the infamous out-rage on which the resolutions were based. He did not mean, however, by the vote he should give, to commit him-self to the removal of the capital, for that was a question of great public convenience, not to be determined by the denonstrations of a lawless mob-and still less did he intend nonstrations of a lawless mon-and still less of a law-less in the to cast any imputation upon the great body of the Richmond community, which he believed to be a law-loving and law-abiding community, and which, he doubted not, would take an early occasion to show that it had no syncathy with, and would give no countenance to the disorderly mon which insulted the Chief Magistrate of the State, and in insulting him, offered a foul indignity to the whole State. The question was then taken on the substitute off-red by Mr. White of Hanover, and it was rejected-ayes 89, noes

The Speaker then announced the question to be on the original resolutions offered by Mr. Lewis of Harrison. Mr. Jackson of Wood, would vote for these resolutions Mr. Andreson of Richmond city, would vote against

these resolutions. He did not hold all the people of Richmend accountable for the conduct of this lawless mob.

Mr. Boyn of Wythe, would also vote against these resolutions, not holding all the people of Richmond responsible or the conduct of this lawless mob. The resolutions of Mr. Lewis were adopted: Ayes 72 ---

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12 1852 SENATE.

Mr. Deneate in the Chair.
A communication from the House of Delegates was read. The amendments to the bill in relation to the Bank of the minion, &c., were agreed to. The bill in relation to chapter 152 of the Code, was, or tion of Mr. Thomas, laid on the table. The resolution from the House of Delegates was read as Resolved, That when this House adjourns on Monday, the

31st instant, it will, with the consent of the Senate, stand adjourned to the fourth Monday in November next. adjourned to the fourth Monday in November next.

The resolution was discussed by Messrs, Douglas, Dr.
BEALE, MASON, CATLETT, SHANDS, CAMPBELL, AMBLER, and
DANIEL, in opposition, and by Messrs, Martin, Thomas,
WARD, REGER, SWEENEY and SHERRARD, in the affirmative. Mr. Douglas called the ayes and nows, and the resolution was not agreed to. The vote was as follows:

Aves-Messrs, Barnett, Cowan, Creigh, Funsten, Grantham, Greaver, Hail, Martin, Meredith, Paxton, Pitman, Reger, Sherrard, Sweeney, Tabb, Tate, Thomas-17.

Noza-Messrs, Doneale, (President pro. tem.) Ambler, Bassell, Braxton, Brown, Campbell, Catlett, Daniel, Doug-

las, Layne, Mason, McDearmon, Moncure Parker, Shands, Shefley, Smith, Stuart, Thompson, Ward, Watson, Carring ton. White-23 Mr. Amnes, from the Committee of Courts of Justice, Mr. PARKER, from the Committee of General Laws, reported sundry bills. Mr. CABRINGTON, from the Committee of Banks, reported

Mr. Thompson, from the Committee of Agriculture and Commerce, reported sundry bills.
On motion of Mr. Campezell-Resolved, That the comnittee of Roads, &c., enquire into the expediency of char-Blacks and White's to some point on the Meherrin river. Mr Mason presental a petition of School Commissioners King George to amend the act establishing District Schools in said county; and, a counter memorial of citizens

on the same subject.
On motion of Mr. Mason, leave was given to bring in a bill. Committee: Messrs Mason, Thomas and Braxton The following bills passed: In relation to the Bank at Weston, in the county of Lew-(Mr. REGER was directed to inform the House of its pas

Laying off into wards those cities and towns, the white population of which exceeds five thousand, and establishing separate place of voting in each. To incorporate the Amazonian Mall Steamship Company. [This bill was returned from the House this morning, by Mr. Anderson of Richmond city, and amended on the mo-

tion of Mr. SMITH | tion of Mr. SMITH | North River Navigation Company to construct a bridge at Buffalo, in Rockbridge.

To provide for the election of certain officers in the city of Vorfolk by the qualified voters thereof-with amendments. Mr. Wash moved a reconsideration of the vote rejecting the resolutions from the House, in relation to adjournment: which was, on motion of Mr. CAMPBELL, laid on the table. Mr. Baown offered the following joint resolution, which lies over : Resolved, That when the Senate adjourns on the 9th June, it will, with the consent of the House of Delegates, standadjourned sine die.

On motion of Mr. Sweeney, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES. Prayer by the Rev. P. DeForrest.

A communication was received from the Senate announcing the passage in that body, of the House bills concerning fisheries in the Potomac river; and an act incorporating the town of Buchanan in the county of Upshur; and an act concerning the hauling of soines in the Potomae river and its tributaries, with amendments

The amendmen's to the House bills were agreed to.

Mr. Bannous presented a position of the trustees of the expressing their opinions freely upon the public and of a own of Fairiax, for an amendment of their charter. Mr. Early, from the Select Committee, presented a bill to authorize the Commissioners appointed to lay off the county of Albemarle into districts, to re-assemble for cer-

Senate bill to incorporate the Marysville Plank Road Cor onny, with the amendments proposed by the Committee of management Roads, &c., was passed. Also, House bill incorporating the town of Shinston in the cour y of Harrison; and Senate bill incorporating the Falling Rock Coal Compa-

After advancing a large number of bills to different stages on motion of Mr. Massey, the House adjourned.

[From the Richmond Republican]

PUBLIC MEETING AT THE CITY HALL! A very large and intelligent meeting of our citizens was neld at the City Hall on Monday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, the treet of which was to express disapprobation at the conduct of certain persons who, on Friday night last, assembled around the Governor's mansion, and indulged in noisy and unbecoming conduct.

Mr. Ro. G. Scott called the meeting to order, and on his

J. W. Lewellen requested to act as Secretary.

Mr. R. G. Scott then stated the object of meeting, deeply egretting that such a scene as described, had taken place in the city of Richmond. The City Council had taken action upon the subject, at their meeting, (which was then in session,) and had desired

motion, Gen. Bernard Peyton was called to the Chair, and

him to present a copy of their proceedings to this meeting, They were then read by the Secretary, as follows:

"At a monthly meeting of the Council of the City of Richmond, held on Monday, May 10th, 1852:
"Mr. Robinson submitted "a following preamble and resolutions, and the same were ananimously adopted:

"The Council of the City of Amendon have learnt that in the case of a slave sentenced to death by the Court of Hust-ings of this City, for killing his overseer, the Governor orto be transported beyond the limits of the United States; that on the night of the 7th inst., there was a meeting at the City Hall of some of the citizens, who disapproved the commutation; and that after the meeting adjourned, there was not the same night, a tomultuous assemblage at or near the Governor's house. Whatever room there may be for difference of opinion in regard to the propriety of the executive action.

"Resolved, That in thus condemning the proceedings on the public quare, this meeting does not intend to condemn the public entering of the people in this place on Friday night last, but, on the contrary, claims it as their unonestionable right, as they did on that occasion, peaceably to ... together, and firmly and decidedly to express their opinion of the public officer."

Mr. Lyons thought the adoption of the public officer. in this case, we have no reason to doubt that the act com-plained of was done by the Governor in the conscientious discharge of his duties; it certainly was done in the exercise of powers conferred on him by the constitution and the laws. If for such an act it was the object of any of the assemblage to offer indignity to the Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth, or his family, we cannot too strongly express our diapprobation of such conduct. The right of the people peaceably to assemble at their town hall and express heir opinion as to the exercise of the Executive power in the particular case, is unquestionable. But whatever might be their opinion in regard to its exercise, there can be no ention for the breach of good order on the grounds attaches to the Executive mansion. Under the ordinances of the City, it is the duty of the whole of the police to endeavor to preserve the good order and police thereof, and secure its inhabitants from personal violence and their property from oss or injury; and the Mayor has a general superintendence and control over that police. Under the law of the STATE it was his duty, as a justice of the peace, to go among or near to any persons riotously or tumultuously assembled, and in the name of the law command them to disperse; and if they did not thereupon immediately and peacebly disperse, he should have commanded the assistance of all persons present. should have commanded the assistance of all persons present, and of the Sergeant of the Corporation, with his possel if need be; and if farther aid was wanting, the Sergeant might have required it from the commandant of the regiment. In respect to the manner in which the duties of the Mayor was regiment, this person we have not the hearest. were performed on this occasion, we have not the benefit any written communication from him. From such informa on as we have received otherwise, we are well satisfied the the civil power was abundantly sufficient to suppress the as-semblage; and we are pleased that the assemblage termina-ted without any act of violence to the person of any one, and without it being found necessary to call in the aid of the Military. Whether or no it was terminated as promptly as it should have been, is a matter about which there may be room for difference of opinion, and in respect to which it seems to us proper to have further and more exact information.—

o the Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth, and deepl regret that there should have been any assemblage at or neut the Governor's house which had the appearance of being in-tended to offer indignity to him, or was calculated to annoy him or his family.

"2. That the Mayor be requested to furnish in writing to the Committee of police, a detailed statement of what was done by him, or by others, on the night of the 7th inst., at or near the Governor's house; and that the said Committee, after receiving such statement and obtaining any further in-formation in their power, recommend to the Council such neasures as in their opinion it may be proper to adopt.

"3. That good order must be preserved in the City, and to that end the Council will exert its powers, and require the officers subject to its control to perform their duties." At the conclusion of the reading, Mr. R. G. Scott offered Resolved, That this meeting approve the proceedings of

Mr. I. A. Goddin desired the withdrawal of the resolution The change made in the hour of meeting from 8 o'clock to 5 o'clock, P. M., was not generally known, and he doubted ot there were hundreds of those who desired to be present and who, on coming to the Hall to-night, and finding that the meeting had been held, would feel exceedingly mortified and the result might terminate unpleasantly. He therefore moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Macfarland was surprised that the meeting was not larger, but saw no necessity for postponing action. Those who were not present would be satisfied with the measures depted by this meeting, and he was therefore opposed any delay.

Mr. Joseph Mayo desired to know if the preamble and re

was designed to be east upon the action of the meeting of Friday night, he would oppose it, but if the object of the meeting was merely to censure the tumultuous gathering on the public square, then he would go as far as he who went farthest in condemning it. But under no circumstances and their conduct is condemned by this meeting. would be be understood as casting censure upon the people for doing that which they had a perfect right to do, viz: be needed by meeting and expressing their disapprobation at the nets of one of their official functionaries.

Mr. P. R. Grattan was in favor of the resolutions of the Council, for by them it expressly declared that the needs and an innumerable constitutions, awful hissiand a right peaceable.

Council, for by them it expressly declared that the people had a right peaceably to assemble and express their opinion apon the acts of the Governor or any other public func-Mr. Wood Bouldin had come to the conclusion, within

few hours past, to go for the resolution of the Council. He was unwilling to do so while any threat was hanging over ie city of Richmond; but after the exciting scenes in the the city of Returning the Legislature of Saturday, he was pleased to see that the Senate had laid upon the table the inflammatory resolution of the House, and he was prepared to condemn the conduct on the public square, but he could never be induced to deny the people peaceably to assemble, in public meet age, and express their opinions of the acts of their publi-

Mr. R. G. Scott freely acknowledged the right of the peop o peaceably assemble and pass upon the official acts of public unctionaries. He did not mean to be understood as concening the meeting of Friday; for however much he might defining the meeting of Friday; for nowever much he might differ from them in opinion, he did not question their right to the course they had pursued; but he freely concurred in the action of the Council enquiring into the conduct of the offi-cers of the city; and if, on examination, it should turn ou-that any of them have been derelict in their duty, he was in favor of arraigning them and holding them up to publi

Mr. Mayo had opposed the gatherings at the Governor's house, and had used what little influence he possessed, to disperse it peaceably and quietly. He had been grossly misrepresented, both in and out of the Legislature, and he misrepresented, ooth in and out of the Legislature, and he took the present occasion to say that those who asserted that he begged the crowd not to destroy the beautiful structure creeted by themselves, thereby appealing to their pockets, had falsely represented him. He had gone over to the square at the solicitation of Mr. W. F. Ritchie, and as an officer of the give did what he could to discover the course. square at the solicitation of our. W. F. thente, and as an officer of the city, did what he could to disperse the gathering, but he saw no overt act committed, and felt assured that most of the noise was created by boys. He only remembered two persons that he saw pear the Governor nansion, and one of them was the Mayor and the other the mansion, and one of them was the Mayor and the other the Coroner of the city. In his official capacity, as Common wealth's Attorney, he had that day charged the Grand Jury on the very subject under discussion, and no effort on his part should be wanting to bring to punishment those disturbers of the peace on that occasion. He had been accused of lending or following at the heels of a mob to the public square, which assertion he pronounced as a base falsehood, emanating from whomsoever it may.

The Capacil proceedings having been adonted.

The Council proceedings having been adopted, Mr. Scott thought as the meeting had gone that far, it was proper that it should now go a step forther, and take some action on their own responsibility. He therefore proposed the following preamble and resolution:
"Whereas, this meeting has learned that a number of per-

the residence of the Ories magistrate of the State, and did there behave in a disorderly and improper manner, uttering zen from assault. The Adjutant-General informs us that there behave in a disorderly and improper manner, uttering zen from assault. The Adjutant-General informs us that there is, and some of them abusive and insulting language Governor Johnson knew nothing of the military having been towards the Governor, and in the hearing of his family, con-

sisting in part of females: Acsolved, That this meeting, for from and on results of the responsibility. Respectable citizens had represented to decided and unmitigated condemnation of the proceedings of decided and unmitigated condemnation of the proceedings of all concerned in the disorderly and riotous conduct above alluded to, and they entertain the confident hope and expectation that the civil authorities of our city, heretofore so retain that the civil authorities of our city, heretofore so retain the large of markable for its good order and respect for the laws of our and substance of the whole matter, which has been much ountry, will adopt efficient measures for the preventing the

recurrence of such scenes." Mr. Scott advocated the adoption of this resolution with much feeling, and thought it was due to the good standing of the citizens of Richmond, that some such e had to wipe out the stain which had been placed upon her by the action of the mob on Friday night last.

Mr. Bouldin would not consent to the adoption of any-

thing that might by implication censure the people for their meeting held on Friday night last. They had exercised an the mob. if any existed, are

Mr. Mayo concurred with Mr. Bouldin, and proposed as an amendment to Mr. Scott's resolution, the following: "2d. But this meeting does not mean to declare that the meeting assembled here on Friday night last was a mob, or

public functionary."

Mr. Powhaten Roberts objected to the resolution and amendment, and offered as a substitute for them the follow-

ing, which he hoped would be accepted: "Rosolved, By this meeting, that while we condemn the otons or tumultuous assemblage at the Governor's house

on Friday night, the 7th inst, yet we see nothing in the r condemn."

Mr. Some declined accepting the substitute. It was not

strong enough in denunciation of the mob for him.

Mr. Roberts did not care how strong the denunciations were made of the mob, so that this meeting endored the action of the meeting of Friday night last.

Mr. Macfarland could not see the necessity for referring to the meeting of Friday night. No one questioned the right of the people to meet peaceably and pass upon the acts of their official functionaries; but he hoped this meeting would not be called upon to sanction the action of a form one for that was an entirely different land. one, for that was an entirely different thing. He hoped the gentleman who offered the substitute would withdraw it for the present, as the better plan would be to adopt it as an in-

dependent resolution.
Mr. Roberts accordingly withdrew his substitute. Mr. Mayo renewed it at once rie could not vote for any thing that by possibility might be tortured into a censure of the meeting of Friday night.

the meeting of Friday night.

Mr. Scott was surprised at the course pursued by Mr.

Mayo, for he had been informed that Mr. M. had seen the
first resolution of lered, and had fully concurred in it; but now he was for expressing only a slight condemnation of the mob on the public square.

on the nume equare.

Mr. Mayo. Not so. Condemn the mob as strongly as you hay, but I will sanction nothing that can be construed into a reflection upon the conduct of that meeting. He then withdrew Mr. Roberts' substitute, at the instance of friends. which he had renewed, though he fully concurred in the se timents it expressed. timents it expressed.

Mr. Bouldin then offered the following resolution, as he had originated the depart, believing it would meet the views

of every antleman present:

tions was all that was necessary to do on the present occa-sion. Those resolutions were to ascertain the facts, and un-til that was done he did not feel disposed to go further. He was not willing to put upon the record that the fair escut-cheon of Richmond had been stained by the lawlessness of a mob, until the facts were known. He had been living in this city from boyhood to the present moment, and for the first time, has she been accused of having a mob with her limits. Who was it that had seen a mob sesembled about the Governor's house? He had this day called on Governor Johnson to pay him his respects; and could say from exami nation, that not a shrub, or a rose bush had been broked down by this mob who had invaded the Executive premises He had been credibly informed by a gentleman who was an eye-witness, that had the speciators of that scene retired, many of whom were members of the Legislature, the disorderly persons, most of whom were boys, would have shrunk away from mere insignificance. But all this fuss has not been made because a few boys chose to invade the Governor's premises and become a little noisy. There was more behind the scene than that. From the time he could remember, the cry of "remove the capital," "remove the capital," had been ringing in his ears. He would say, remove it and welcome. Let them remove it as soon as possible. He heard a satire a few days ago from a gentleman connected with the legislature, which he thought exceedingly appropriate. Said the gentleman, he did not know at first, if it was to be removed, where they would entry it—whether to Culpeper or to Grayson; upon consideration, however, he believed he would prefer Grayson, as the mob at that place believed the vota piece of system, as the Judge and the Gourt, to disperse. If the Capital was to be removed for so crivial an office, it would be best to make it portable, so that it could be removed at pleasure, as it would be a difficult task to find a place of thirty or forty. We said inhabitable tants, where the crizens were so universally quest and creerly. He therefore moved to lay the resolutions on the case. Or, if an act of censure must be passed, he hore the control of the

would be worded so as to say, riotous and disorder! bys.

Mr. Mayo had been called before the Grand Jury, where,
on his oath, he stated that he knew only two persons in the Under these circumstances, resolved as follows:

'I. That the Council are unwilling to believe that any citizens of this City would offer or desire personal violence one call out for "three groans for old Joe Johnson," which noise, but could not pretend to say from whom this call was made.

Mr. G. N. Johnson thought the Council proceedings at ply sufficient, and as they had been passed, he moved that e meeting adjourn. The motion was put and lost.

Mr. Roberts renewed his resolution and urged its passage. motion was put and lost.

He wished to condemn the mob. If there had been any, but he was near the Governor's house at the time, and neither saw nor heard anything that could characterize the gather Mr. Macfarland thought the conduct at the Governor's house was so disorderly, that it became the citizens of Rich-mond, in meeting assembled, to disapprove of and discoun-

tenance it. He hoped, therefore, the resolution of Mr. Scott Mr. R. B. Shelton offered the following preamble and re olutions, which were read by the Secretary:
"Whereas, it is the right of the people of Virginia peaces." bly to assemble and to express their approbation or disap

probation of the official acts of their public officers or ser

vants; therefore Resolved,
"1st. That the meeting of the people of Richmond held in his Hall on Friday night last, was a proper exercise of their nalienable right.

punishment of the negro slave Jordan Hatcher, acted unwisely, imprudently, and that the consequences of this act of clemency is fraught with the very worst consequences to this community and is, therefore, condemned.

"34. That while we demand and will exercise the right claimed in the first resolution, and will upon all proper oc

casions exercise that right, yet at the same time self respect, solutions of the Council did more than condemn the action the peace and safety of our families and firesides and the of persons around the Governor's house. If any reflection spect and affection for our State, require of us to conde spect and affection for our State, require of us to condemn every breach of law and order.

"4th. That those persons who entered the premises of the

the speaker, and he was compelled to take his seat.

Mr. Bouldin said he was anxious to get the action of the meeting, and he therefore offered the following resolutions, prepared by Mr. Scott, having first stricken out the objections he was a stricken out the objections of the stricken out the objections have been said to be a stricken out the objections have been said to be a stricken out the objections have been said to be a stricken out the objections have been said to be a stricken out the objections have been said to be a stricken out the objection of the said to be a stricken out the objection of the said to be a stricken out the objection of the said to be a stricken out the objection of the said to be a stricken out the objection of the said to be a stricken out the said to be a stricken out the objection of the said to be a stricken out the objection of the said to be a stricken out the objection of the said to be a stricken out the objection of the said to be a stricken out the objection of the said to be a stricken out the objection of the said to be a stricken out the objection of the said to be a stricken out the objection of the said to be a stricken out the objection of the said to be a stricken out the objection of the said to be a stricken out the objection of the said to be a stricken out the said to be a str tionable part.
"Whereas, this meeting have learned that a number of per

sons did, on the night of the 7th Inst., proceed, in a turnulte-ous manner, into the yard and grounds about the residence of the Chief Magistrate of the State, and did there behave in a disorderly and improper manner;
"Resolved, That this inecting, for itself, and on behalf of a
vast majority of the good people of this city, doth declare its
decided and unmittigated condemnation of the proceedings

of all concerned in the disorderly and riotous conduct above concerned in the confident hope and expec-ation that the civil authorities of our city, berefoore so renarkable for its good order and respect for the laws of our country, will adopt efficient measures for preventing the reurrence of such scenes." This resolution, on being put to vote, was decided in the

Dr. Gooch then moved to lay all the resolutions on the table, and he read one which he said he would offer as a substitute. The motion prevailed by a decided mojority.

Dr. Gooch then offered the following:

Be it resolved by the people of Richmond, in meeting as

"Ist. That the citizens of Richmond deprecate and de ounce all riots, mobs and disorderly assemblages, and they feel confident that no act will be or has been committed which can stamp upon the city the stigma of a mob.

"2d. That the people, or any portion of them, have the right, at all times, to meet and express their opinions on any ubject, but that the citizens, or those participating in such

necting ought not to be held responsible for any riotous proceedings which may be committed by a separate and disnct crowd These resolutions were passed by an overwhelming ma prity-whereupon, on motion of Dr. Gooch, the meeting ad-

The military were on parade for a short time last night, to extend protection to Gov. Johnson. If his conscience is as clear of wrong, as his person is of danger from the citizens of Richmond, he should be a very happy and contented old gentleman. Possibly it would be a good plan for his Excellency to compose for himself a body guard out of some of those daring spirits who so bravely espoused his cause or Saturday last .- [Yesterday's Republican.

The Republican is entirely mistaken. The military were not ordered out "to extend protection to Gov. Johnson."-It is well known that Gov. J. promptly declined the tender of "Whereas, this meeting has searned that a number of persons did, on the night of the 7th instant, proceed in a riotons and tumultous manner into the yard and grounds about the residence of the Chief Magistrate of the State, and did that he should exert all his power to protect any other citiordered to be in readiness. That was done by the Mayor, "Resolved, That this meeting, for itself and on behalf of a seconded by an order of the Adjutant-General, on his own them that disturbances might be expected on Monday night, misunderstood. Justice to all parties requires this simple

It has been publicly stated that at Mr. Mayo's factory on Monday, one of the overseers was very seriously injured by one of the slaves in the factory, while attempting to chasties the slave for misconduct, and that the negro escapedalso that "blood had been shed." Mr. Mayo called yesterday to inform us that the affair, very much exaggerated, was indoubted right in holding that meeting, and could not be held responsible for anything done by persons after its adjournment. No language could be too strong to use against the many that the negro was severely chastised and had not escaped to the many that the negro was severely chastised and had not escaped -and that the circumstance, occurring at any other moment than the present when the public mind is painfully excited, would scarcely have attracted any notice.

We are requested to state that Dr. Maupin, member from that that meeting assembled for any purpose of creating a Cabell county, has been called home in consequence of the 'row or an uproar'—but to exercise their undoubted right of illness of a member of his family.